To dy Scarlet Crymson & other colours

To make fine black Ink

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 22, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1791. [Whole No. 230.]

FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

BY the Engliſh Conſtitution, the whole collective power of the nation is delegated, and the conſtitution itſelf is alterable by the ſame authority which is competent to the common purpoſes of legiſlation.

The French are to have a conſtitution, every part of which will be nominally beyond the controul of their common legiſlatures, and which will be unalterable in all parts, except by the nation in its "original character." At leaſt Mr. PAINE has undertaken to anſwer for them that it will be ſo: Although I have not ſeen any ſuch article in the conſtitution, and though perhaps it has not yet been decreed, I am willing to take Mr. PAINE's word for the fact, and to conſider the ſubject, as if it were already determined.

I have made ſome obſervations upon Mr. PAINE's arguments, as they reſpect the right of a nation to delegate all their power. As a queſtion of expediency, it may perhaps be more difficult to determine, which of theſe two ſchemes contains the leaſt evil. Both of them are ſupported by the example of ſeveral among the American States, and can therefore boaſt the ſanction of authorities equally reſpectable.

The fundamental principle upon which ſociety is formed, appears to be, in order that the power of the whole may be rendered ſubſervient to the intereſts of the whole. The problem to ſolve is, in what manner the power ſhall be diſtributed, ſo as moſt effectually to anſwer that purpoſe. Conſidering the extreme difficulty with which a whole nation can be brought to act in their original character, it ſhould ſeem, that wiſdom muſt dictate to them the neceſſity of delegating their whole power, in ſuch a manner as that it may be rendered beneficial to the nation, becauſe whatever power is retained by the people, cannot be exerciſed for their advantage, any more than to their injury. The queſtion therefore occurs, why a nation ſhould not delegate all its powers? Mr. PAINE has beſtowed very little conſideration upon this ſubject; I find that although he gives us his own opinion very freely, he offers only two reaſons to ſupport it. One, becauſe, "ſuch a government would be arbitrary:" The other, becauſe "there is a paradox in the idea of vitiated bodies reforming themſelves." In the ſenſe in which the word arbitrary is here uſed, the firſt argument attacks the foundation of civil ſociety itſelf; for whenever a number of individuals aſſociate together and form themſelves into a body-politick, called a nation, the poſſeſſion and the *uſe* of the whole power, (which is not however arbitrary power,) is the very object of their aſſociation. This power muſt exiſt ſomewhere, and I cannot ſee the reaſon why it ſhould not exiſt for the benefit of the people.—But whenever a conſtitution is made unalterable by the common legiſlative authority, the nation do in reality abdicate all the powers which they are ſaid to retain, and declare that very important powers ſhall at all events be uſeleſs to them, from an apprehenſion that they might poſſibly be abuſed to their injury.—It is as if a man ſhould bind himſelf never to wear a ſword, leſt he ſhould turn it againſt his own breaſt.—The only reaſon why the whole power of a nation ſhould not be delegated, muſt ariſe from the danger of its being abuſed: And a melancholy experience has always ſhown that when the whole power has been thus delegated to one man, or to one body of men, it has invariably been groſsly abuſed, and the ſword of the people has been turned into a dagger againſt them. From the the preſſure of thoſe evils, many nations have been induced expreſsly to forbid their governments the uſe of certain powers, without conſidering that the impotence of their ſupreme authority, would certainly be very prejudicial to them, and perhaps as fatal, as the abuſe of power. This experiment has repeatedly been made; it has frequently failed; and I believe that after ſeveral more experiments ſhall fully demonſtrate the ill policy of thus annihilating the power of the nation, it will be clearly ſeen, that all the powers of the people ought to be delegated for their benefit, and that their true intereſt conſiſts in the diſtribution of thoſe powers in ſuch a manner as ſhall in its own operation guard againſt the abuſes which alone are dangerous to the people.

The Conſtitution of the United States, appears to me to unite all the advantages both of the French and of the Engliſh, while it has avoided the evils of both. By that conſtitution, the people have delegated the power of alteration, by veſting it in the Congreſs, together with the State Legiſlatures; while at the ſame time it has provided for alterations by the people themſelves in their original character, whenever it ſhall evidently appear to be the wiſh of the people to make them. This article appears to be replete with wiſdom; I believe it will ſtand the teſt of the ſevereſt examination, though according to the ideas emanating from Mr. PAINE, and coming to us at the ſame time by reflection from the Secretary of State, it contains a very dangerous political hereſy.

It is a maxim which will not I truſt, be diſputed, that no government of which the people is not a conſtituent part, can ſecure their equal rights; but where this is the caſe, to cramp the operations of their own government, with unneceſſary reſtrictions, and forbid themſelves to enact uſeful laws, what is it but to defeat the purpoſes of ſociety, by the very act, which gives it a permanent exiſtence; to tie their own hands from an imaginary apprehenſion that if left at liberty they would adminiſter poiſon to the body which nouriſhes them?

It is in the diſtribution of the national powers; it is in the independent ſpirit of the people, and not in the manuſcript limitation of the Legiſlative authority, that a nation is to ſecure the protection of its liberties.—In this Commonwealth we have a conſtitution, moſt parts of which are unalterable by our ordinary Legiſlatures; it has exiſted but ten years; and already its operation has convinced us all that ſeveral alterations in the ſyſtem would be highly expedient. Our Legiſlative body would be fully competent to the purpoſe, and if they had the power would readily make ſuch alterations as might ſuit the convenience of the people; but they have no authority to act in theſe caſes for the benefit of the people, and as the inconveniences to which this injudicious jealouſy has ſubjected us, are not at this time of ſuch importance as to render the alterations, of immediate or abſolute neceſſity, we muſt wait our appointed time, and patiently ſubmit to the operation of bad laws, becauſe we have not choſen to inveſt our Legiſlature with the power of making good ones.—Let us not be frightened, however, from the purſuit of our common intereſt by the words *arbitrary power*. Diſtribute the whole of your power in ſuch a manner, as will neceſſarily prevent any one man, or body of men, or any poſſible combination of individual intereſts, from being arbitrary, but do not encumber your own repreſentatives with ſhackles, prejudicial to your own intereſts; nor ſuffer yourſelves like the Spaniſh Monarch, of ridiculous memory, to be roaſted to death, by denying to your ſervants the power of removing the fire from before you.

But although a conſtitution, profeſſedly unalterable by the common legiſlative authority, is of weight ſufficient to prevent the enacting of many good laws, yet it will not always operate as a check upon your legiſlature. Such is the poverty of all human labours, that even a whole nation cannot expreſs themſelves upon paper, with ſo much accuracy and preciſion, as not to admit of much latitude of explanation and conſtruction. The legiſlature muſt always be allowed to judge of the intentions with which the inſtrument was formed, and to conſtrue and explain accordingly the expreſſions which it contains. They ſometimes think proper to violate the letter of the conſtitution by adhering to its ſpirit, and at other times they ſacrifice the ſpirit by adheriug ſtrictly to the letter. But when your legiſlature undertake to decide that the ſpirit of the conſtitution, is directly contrary to its expreſs letter, where is the power in the nation that ſhould controul them? The ſame power, which will always be ſufficient to controul a Legiſlature of which the peopie are a conſtituent part; it is, Executive authorities be ſo conſtituted, as to prevent every eſſential, or dangerous abuſe of the powers delegated, but depend upon the honeſt and enlightened ſpirit of the people for a ſecurity which you never will obtain, by merely withholding your powers, unleſs that ſpirit ſhould be conſtantly kept up. Divide your power ſo that every part of it may at all times be uſed for your advantage, but in ſuch a manner that your rights may never depend upon the will of any one man or body of men; entruſt even the power of altering your conſtitution itſelf, becauſe occaſions may ariſe, when the uſe even of that power, may be abſolutely neceſſary for your own welfare, when at the ſame time it may be impoſſible for you to act in your original character, with the expedition neceſſary for your ſalvation; but reſerve to yourſelves a concurrent power of altering the conſtitution in your own perſons, becauſe by the decay to which all the works of man are liable, it is poſſible that your Legiſlature, may become incompetent to make ſuch alterations as may be neceſſary. But, when the people are conſtantly repreſented in the Legiſlature, I believe they will never find it neceſſary to recur to their original character, in order to make any alterations which they may deem expedient, unleſs they deny the power of making them to their Legiſlature.

"But," ſays Mr. PAINE, "there is a paradox in the idea of vitiated bodies reforming themſelves." This muſt depend altogether upon the coincidance of the part vitiated, with the part which is to apply the remedy; for unleſs the defect itſelf neceſſarily precludes the poſſibility of applying the power of reformation, the paradox ceaſes, and no more involves an abſurdity, than that a phyſician ſhould uſe his own preſcriptions to cure himſelf of a diſorder.

The very act by which ſeptennial Parliaments were eſtabliſhed in England, affords ſufficient proof that the power of altering the conſtitution itſelf ought to be delegated, and even exerciſed by the government upon certain critical occaſions. That act was made at a time when the kingdom was threatened with an immediate invaſion, when a rebellion had but juſt been quelled, and when, the peace and ſafety of the nation, depended upon the uſe of this power by the Parliament; ſuch was the opinion of the people at that time, and the act met with general approbation, from the general conviction of its neceſſity. Such occaſions may happen in the hiſtory of every free people, and it is therefore proper that the power ſhould be delegated. Upon the principles of equal liberty, upon the principles of public happineſs, and therefore of political expediency, I think it may be fairly concluded that Mr. PAINE's preference of the French to the Engliſh Conſtitution, ſo far as it relates to this article, is not founded in truth.

PUBLICOLA.

[*The foregoing is No. 7, of* PUBLICOLA—*No. 6, is not come to hand.*]

BERKENHOUT's DISCOVERY, *for Dying Cotton and Linen, in Scarlet, Crimſon, and other Colours, as communicated to the Company of Dyers of the City of London, by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.*

COTTON or linen, either in yarn or piece, ſhould be perfectly wet with hot water, and then wrung out, as is the common practice. This being done, it muſt be perfectly ſoaked in a ſolution of tin, diluted with an equal quantity of clear ſoft water. The cotton or linen, being ſo far prepared, muſt be wrung out, but not forcibly: then it is to be nearly dried, lying horizontally upon a hurdle, with a double linen ſheet between, and covered with the ſame. The ſolution of tin being for ſcarlet, muſt be made of nitrous acid, and not of aqua fortis; but for crimſon, aqua fortis muſt be uſed; and the bloom is to be given, after it comes out of the dye, by a ſmall quantity of ſal ammoniac and pearl aſhes, diſſolved perfectly in warm water; but this water muſt not be more than milk warm. The colouring vat, for the ſcarlet or crimſon, is ſimply cochineal in water, no hotter than the hand can bear; and, as vegetable matter receives only the ſmall particles of the colour from the nature of its pores, two oz. to a pound of the materials dyed may be neceſſary. But cotton or linen, freſh prepared, will draw from the ſame vat, heated as before, all the inferior ſhades, from ſcarlet and crimſon; and, if any colour ſtill remains in the vat, it may be taken out entirely, by wool prepared in the uſual manner. The ſame preparation of tin ſerves for the green and yellows, with the ſame materials only that are employed by the dyers, except the beſt yellow, which is produced from turmeric.

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that, after the preparation has been made uſe of for ſcarlet or crim-

ſon, the reſidue continues ſufficiently ſtrong for greens and yellows, even after it has been kept for a conſiderable time.

N. B. To make the beſt ſolution of tin with nitrous acid, it is neceſſary to have the ſtrong ſmoaking ſpirit, to which an equal quantity of the pureſt river water muſt be added; and the proportions of the following ingredients are to the weight of ſpirits; 1-16th ſal ammoniac, 1-32 refined nitre, diſſolved by a little at a time in this aqua regia: diſſolve 1-8th of granulated grain tin alſo by ſmall quantities, to prevent too great an ebullition, which would weaken the ſolution conſiderably.

The ingredients and proportions are the ſame, when a ſolution is to be made with aqua fortis: but that ſpirit, in general, will not bear any water, when a perfect ſolution is intended.

Extract from Crell's Chemical Journal. 1789.

MR. VOGLER has diſcovered a method of making a fine black ink, which has the ſmell of roſes. In an earthern veſſel he boils ſeven ounces of rain-water with an ounce and an half of dried tormentil roots, (tormentilla erecta Lin.) When it has boiled ſufficiently, he pours off the liquid, and adds to it a ſolution of three drams of copperas, and one dram of gum-arabic; he then ſtirs the whole with a ſtick; when it has grown cold, the ink is ready for uſe.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANECDOTE OF A PATRIOT.

JUST before the the commencement of the American Revolution, a band of patriots were converſing on the various arts adopted by the Britiſh Miniſtry, to ſeduce and divide the leaders in the glorious cauſe of our country—Among other topics, bribery was mentioned—it was well known at that time that attempts at corruption had been unſucceſsfully made—One of the company aſked a very diſtinguiſhed character if no overtures had ever been made to him? —He replied no!—for, added he, "*they well know that a guinea never gliſtened in my eyes.*" It is hardly neceſſary to add, that this was the Phocion of Maſſachuſetts, their preſent Lieut. Governor.

LANCASTER, *(Pennſylvania)* July 3, 1791.

THIS evening, at 6 o'clock, arrived here, on his return from his Southern Tour, his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, accompanied by Major Jackſon. He was eſcorted from Wright's Ferry by a reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this borough: and on Monday, July 4, being the Anniverſary of American Independence, the Corporation, at the particular requeſt of the inhabitants, waited on him with the following addreſs:

To George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

ON behalf of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaſter, the members of the Corporation beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival at this place. On this joyful occaſion, they approach the Firſt Magiſtrate of the Union, with hearts impreſſed with no leſs grateful reſpect than their fellow-citizens of the eaſt and of the ſouth. With them they have admired thoſe talents, and that firm prudence in the field, which finally enſured ſucceſs to the American arms. But at this time reverence forbids the language which would naturally flow from the recapitulation of the events of the late glorious revolution.

The faithful page of hiſtory will record your illuſtrious actions for poſterity.—Yet we cannot forbear to mention what we, in our day, have beheld and witneſſed. We have ſeen you, at the awful period, when the ſtorm of war was burſting around us, and our fertile plains were deluged with the richeſt blood of America, riſing above adverſity, and exerting all the talents of the patriot and the hero, to ſave our country from the threatened ruin: And when, by the will of Heaven, thoſe exertions had reſtored peace and proſperity to the United States, and the great object for which you drew the ſword, was accompliſhed, we have beheld you, adorned with every private, ſocial virtue, mingling with your fellow-citizens. Yet that tranſcendant love of country, by which you have always been actuated, did not ſuffer you to reſt here;—but when the united voice of myriads of freemen (your fellow-citizens) called you from the repoſe of domeſtic life, actuated ſolely by the principles of true glory—not ſeeking your own aggrandizement, but ſacrificing the ſweets of retired life to the wiſhes and happineſs of your country, we have beheld you, poſſeſſed of the confidence of a great people, preſiding over their councils, and, by your happy adminiſtration, uniting them together by the great political bond of one common intereſt.

It is therefore the inhabitants of this borough, ſeize with joy the only opportunity which has offered to them, to teſtify their approbation of, and their gratitude for, your ſervices.

Long, very long, ſir, may you enjoy the affections of your fellow-citizens. We pray for a long continuance of your health and happineſs, and the choiceſt bleſſings of Heaven on our beloved country—and on You—its Father and its Friend.

Signed on behalf of themſelves and the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaſter:

EDWARD HAND, } Burgeſſes.
PAUL ZANTZINGER, }

JOHN HUBLEY, }
ADAM REIGART, }
JACOB KRUG, } Aſſiſtants.
CASPER SHAFFNER, }
JACOB FREY, }

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

To the Corporation and Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR congratulations on my arrival in Lancaſter are received with pleaſure, and the flattering expreſſions of your eſteem are replied to with ſincere regard.

While I confeſs my gratitude for the diſtinguiſhed eſtimation in which you are pleaſed to hold my public ſervices, a ſenſe of juſtice to my fellow-citizens, aſcribes to other cauſes, the peace and proſperity of our highly favoured country. Her freedom and happineſs are founded in their patriotic exertions, and will, I truſt, be tranſmitted to diſtant ages through the ſame medium of wiſdom and virtue.

With ſincere wiſhes for your ſocial, I offer an earneſt prayer for your individual welfare.

G. WASHINGTON.

At three o'clock the Preſident, and a very large number of citizens, ſet down to an elegant entertainment, provided for the occaſion, in the court-houſe.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE CRITICS.

A FABLE.

WRITTEN SEPTEMBER 1785.

"*To every general rule there are exceptions.*"——Common Senſe.

'TIS ſaid of every dog that's found,
Of mongrel, ſpaniel, cur, and hound;
That each ſuſtains a doggiſh mind,
And hates the new, ſublime, refined.
'Tis hence the wretches bay the moon,
In beauty throned at higheſt noon;
Hence every nobler brute they bite,
And hunt the ſtranger-dog with ſpite;
And hence, the noſe's dictates parrying,
They fly from meat to feed on carrion.
'Tis alſo ſaid, the curriſh ſoul
The critic race poſſeſſes whole;
As near they come, in tho'ts and natures,
As two legg'd can, to four legg'd creatures;
Alike the things they love, and blame,
Their voice, and language, much the ſame.

The Muſe this ſubject made her theme,
And told me in a morning dream.
Such dreams you ſages may decry;
But Muſes know they never lie.
Then hear, from me, in grave narration,
Of theſe ſtrange facts, the ſtrange occaſion.

In Greece Cynethe's village lay,
Well known to all, who went that way,
For dogs of every kindred famed,
And from true doggiſh manners named.
One morn, a greyhound paſs'd the ſtreet;
At once the foul-mouth'd conclave met,
Huddling around the ſtranger ran,
And thus their ſmart *review* began.
"What tramper" with a grinning ſneer,
Bark'd out the clumſy cur, "is here?
No native of the town, I ſee;
Some foreign whelp of baſe degree.
I'd ſhew, but that the record's torn,
We true Welſh curs are better born.
His coat is ſmooth; but longer hair
Would more become a dog by far.
His ſlender ear, how ſtrait and ſloping!
While ours is much improved by *cropping*."

"Right," cried the blood-hound, "that ſtrait ear
Seems made for nothing, but to hear;
'Tis long agreed, thro' all the town,
That handſome ears, like mine, hang down;
And tho' his body's gaunt, and round,
'Tis no true rawboned gaunt of hound.
How high his noſe the creature carries!
As if on bugs, and flies, his fare is;
I'll teach this ſtrutting, ſtupid log,
To ſmell's the buſineſs of a dog."

"Baugh-waugh!" the ſhaggy ſpaniel cried,
"What wretched covering on his hide!
I wonder where he lives in winter;
His ſtrait, ſleek legs too, out of joint are;
I hope the vagrant will not dare
His fledging with my fleece compare.
He never plunged in pond or river,
To ſearch for wounded duck and diver;
By kicks would ſoon be ſet a ſkipping,
Nor take, one half ſo well, a whipping."

"Rat me," the lap-dog yelp'd, "thro' nature,
Was ever ſeen ſo coarſe a creature?
I hope no lady's fad miſhap
E'er led the booby to her lap;
He'd fright PRIMRILLA into fits,
And rob FOOLERIA of her wits;
A mere barbarian, Indian whelp!
How clowniſh, countryiſh, ſounds his yelp!
He never taſted bread and butter,
Nor play'd the petty ſquirm and flutter;
Nor e'er, like me, has learn'd to fatten,
On kiſſes ſweet, and ſofteſt patting."

"Some parſon's dog, I vow," whined puppy;
"His ruſty coat how ſun-burnt! ſtop ye!"
The beagle call'd him to the wood.
The bull-dog bellowed, "Zounds! and blood!"
The wolf-dog and the maſtiff were,
The Muſe ſays, an exception here;
Superior both to ſuch foul play,
They wiſh'd the ſtranger well away.

From *ſpleen* the *ſtrictures* roſe to *fury*,
"Villain," growl'd one, "I can't endure you."
"Let's ſeize the truant," ſnarl'd another,
Encored by every foul-mouth'd brother.
"'Tis done," bark'd all, "we'll mob the creature,
And ſacrifice him to ill-nature."

The greyhound, who deſpiſed their breath,
Still tho't it beſt to ſhun their teeth.
Eaſy he wing'd his rapid flight,
And left the ſcoundrels out of ſight.

Good JUNO, by the ancients holden,
The genuine *notre-dame* of ſcolding,
Sate pleaſed, becauſe there'd ſuch a fuſs been,
And in the hound's place wiſh'd her huſband;
For here, even pleaſure bade her own,
Her ladyſhip was once out-done.
"Hail dogs," ſhe cried, "of every kind!
Retain ye ſtill this ſnarling mind,
Hate all that's good, and fair, and new,
And I'll a goddeſs be to you.

Nor this the only good you prove;
Learn what the fruits of JUNO's love.
Your ſouls, from forms, that creep all four on,
I'll raiſe, by ſyſtem Pythagorean,
To animate the human frame,
And gain my favorite tribe a name.
Be ye henceforth (ſo I ordain)
Critics, the genuine curs of men.
To ſnarl be ſtill your higheſt bliſs,
And all your criticiſm like this.
Whate'er is great, or juſt, in nature,
Of graceful form, or lovely feature;
Whate'er adorns the ennobled mind,
Sublime, inventive, and refined;
With ſpleen, and ſpite, forever blame,
And load with every dirty name.
All things of nobleſt kind and uſe,
To your own ſtandard vile reduce,
And all in wild confuſion blend,
Nor *heed* the *ſubject*, *ſcope*, or *end*.
But chief, when *modeſt young beginners*,
'Gainſt *critic laws*, by *nature* ſinners,
Peep out in verſe, and dare to run,
Thro' towns and villages your own,
Hunt them, as when yon ſtranger dog
Set all your growling crew agog;
Till ſtunn'd, and ſcared, they hide from view,
And leave the country clear for you."

This ſaid, the goddeſs kind careſſing,
Gave every cur a double bleſſing.
Each doggiſh mind, tho' grown no bigger,
Henceforth aſſumed the human figure,
The body walk'd on two; the mind
To four, ſtill choſe to be confin'd;
Still creeps on earth, ſtill ſcents out foes,
Is ſtill led onward by the noſe;
Hates all the good, it uſed to hate,
The lofty, beauteous, new, and great;
The ſtranger hunts with ſpite quinteſſent,
And ſnarls, from that day to the preſent.

LONDON, April 7.

AT a convivial meeting, at which Lord MOUNTMORRES was preſent, his Lordſhip being called upon for a toaſt, gave as follows:—"Succeſs to his Majeſty's fleets by ſea and *land*."

The venerable Earl of *Mansfield* being aſked what he thought of *Payne's Book*? ſaid—"In my opinion it ſhould be burned by the hands of the *common Hangman*;—but if that be not the law of the preſent day, it ought to be bought up at any price!"

Robberies were never ſo frequent in France as they are at preſent; not only Paris, but the public roads are infeſted with thieves, many of whom are diſguiſed in the uniform of the National Guard. A ſtage-coach near Breſt was attacked a few days ago, the poſtillion killed, and two of the paſſengers dangerouſly wounded.

The late King of Pruſſia uſed to ſay, that the pleaſanteſt dream a ſovereign could have was that of being *King of France*—Louis XVI. would be happy if he could even dream that he was ſo.

That Catholick Diſſenters, if we may judge from their writings, are as angry with *the ſcarlet whore of Babylon*, as any pious proteſtant can poſſibly be. The POPE, with all his finery, is as little reliſhed in the eccleſiaſtical, as Mr. BURKE, with all his finely decorated ariſtocratic principles, is in the political world. The fact is, that mankind will no longer endure civil or religious tyranny in any dreſs.

Dr. Johnſon, on being ſhewn his portrait by Sir Joſhua, repreſenting him as near ſighted, (which has ſince been engraved) was much offended—but it being repreſented to him that Sir Joſhua had painted his own ſimilitude with an *ear trumpet*. "He may paint *himſelf* as deaf as he pleaſes ſaid the Doctor, but I do not chuſe to be handed down to poſterity as *blinking Sam*!"

APRIL 26.

At a committee of the ſociety inſtituted for the purpoſe of effecting the abolition of the ſlave trade. Reſolved,

That the thanks of this committee be reſpectfully given to the illuſtrious minority of the commons, who lately ſtood forth the aſſertors of Britiſh juſtice and humanity, and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of men.

Reſolved,

That our acknowledgments are particularly due to William Wilberforce eſquire, for his unwearied exertions to remove this opprobrium of our national character, and to the right honorable William Pitt, and the right honorable Charles Fox, for their virtuous and dignified co-operation in the ſame cauſe.

Reſolved.

That the ſolemn declarations of theſe gentlemen, and of Matthew Montague and William Smith, eſquires, that they will not relinquiſh but with life their ſtruggle for the abolition of the ſlave trade, are not only highly honorable to themſelves as Britons, as ſtateſmen and Chriſtians, but muſt eventually, as the light of evidence ſhall be more and more diffuſed, be ſeconded by the good wiſhes of every man not immediately intereſted in the continuance of that deteſtable commerce.

Reſolved,

That anticipating the oppoſition we ſhould have to ſuſtain from perſons trained to a familiarity with the rapine and deſolation neceſſarily attendant on the ſlave trade, and ſenſible alſo of the prejudices which implicitly ariſe from long eſtabliſhed uſages, this committee conſider the late deciſion in the houſe of commons as a delay rather than a defeat. In addreſſing a free and enlightened nation on a ſubject in which its juſtice, humanity and wiſdom are involved, we cannot deſpair of final ſucceſs; and we do hereby, under an encreaſing conviction of the excellence of our cauſe, and in conformity to the diſtinguiſhed examples before us, renew our firm proteſtation, that we will never deſiſt from appealing to the conſciences of our countrymen till the commercial intercourſe with Africa ſhall ceaſe to be polluted with the blood of its inhabitants.

By order of the Committee,

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.

Thurſday evening laſt arrived here from Detroit, which place he left the 10th ult. from captivity among the ſavages, Mr. Thomas Ray, who was taken from Cuſſawago by four Indians ſome time ago. Mr. Ray has related to us the following, viz. At the time he was taken the Indians killed and ſcalped one William Gregg; they then proceeded to Sanduſky, where a party of Indians had juſt returned from committing depredations on the frontiers of Ohio county, who were about half drunk, and they beat him in a cruel manner. Seven days after his arrival there, news came in that our army was on their march, againſt that place, upon which they burnt the houſes and deſtroyed the corn they had planted, and removed their families off to the rapid of the Miami river; at that place he ſaw a great many Indians, to the amount of two or three thouſand, receive arms and ammunition and proceed on to the Maumée towns, where, it was ſaid, 7000 were aſſembled; that at Detroit, on the firſt Thurſday of June, at a review of the militia, he ſaw 150 turn out voluntarily to join the Indians; that he ſaw a number of Indians, to the amount of 17 or 18 canoe load, who ſaid they had been three moons on their journey, come to join the others; they had bows and and arrows, and had otter ſkins for breech clouts, and buffaloe ſkins inſtead of blankets; that about the 1ſt or 2d of June the Indians brought in 12 ſcalps, together with the guns, bayonets, &c. belonging to the party; that he ſaw Thomas Dick and his wife, who were taken from near this place, in good health at the Miami River, and the boy, by the name of Brickel, with his head ſhaved and painted, on his way with a party to the Maumee towns. Mr. Ray was bought from the Indians by a Britiſh officer by whom he was releaſed.

Mr. Ray further informs, that the Indians entirely blame Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Hamilton, as being the cauſe of the Indians being killed on Beaver creek, and ſay, if they ever ſhould fall into their hands, they would put them to death in the moſt cruel manner.

BOSTON, July 2.

Ariſtocracy is in a deep and rapid decline. In the example of the UNITED STATES, the world has ſeen, that the energy and dignity of government may be combined with the juſt and equal Rights of Men. Power ought ever to ſpring from the People—and being delegated for a given time—thoſe who uſe it, muſt at the expiration of that time, revert to the general maſs, and thereby be ſubject to every act which is the execution of that power, they have made. Thus ariſes a ſecurity paramount to all others. Hereditary executives, and hereditary Legiſlators are now rapidly growing into political monſters—while the genuine principles of open and magnanimous Republicaniſm is every day growing more amiable and ſalutary. In this eſtabliſhment, the annihilation of jealous Democracy as well as Ariſtocracy will be ſeen—and in their deſtruction, the world ſhall rejoice.

The *Engliſh Ariſtocrats* add the *Medical title* to Mr. PAINE's name—They ſay he wiſhes to inoculate the Engliſh Nation with the *French diſeaſe*.

[*Columb. Cent.*]

PROVIDENCE, July 2.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, at Beaver Pond, in Franklin, five men went off on a raft to collect pond-lilies. The wind blowing freſh the raft ſeparated and 4 of them were unfortunately drowned. Their bodes were taken up the ſame evening.

Philadelphia, July 13.

Sunday evening an expreſs arrived from Pittſburgh with diſpatches from Major General Butler, which were immediately laid before the President of the United States, by the Secretary of the Department of War.

The following article lately appeared in an American newſpaper, viz. "There is one aſſertion of the author, which, as he defends it, from the experience of hiſtory, and the actual ſtate of the world at this day, cannot otherwiſe than claim ſome attention, viz. *That religion* (as the word is generally underſtood) *is not virtue*. The Jews (ſays he) were eminently pure in their worſhip—the Egyptians and the Perſians were (to them) Idolaters and Atheiſts—the morals of the latter were good, thoſe of the former abominable—Rome, when ſhe produced the virtues of Decius and Fabricius, was pagan and atheiſt. Conſtantinople was the reſervoir of all the moſt deteſtable vices, after Conſtantine had introduced the Chriſtian religion.—We have Apoſtolic, Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Kings; but no Titus, no Trajan, no Antoninus. Modern Rome in appearance is nothing but religion; what philoſopher would compare it with ancient Rome, in reſpect to talents, induſtry, or merit? Reaſon therefore concludes that *religion* is not virtue."

It may be called modern refinement, but it is not a *new thing* under the ſun, that men ſhould ſeriouſly propoſe to eradicate morality from the world.—The compariſons contained in the above paragraph have a very obvious meaning; they are deſigned to make the moſt unfavorable impreſſions on the public mind in regard to the religion profeſſed in the United States, and in almoſt every other civilized country. "Religion is not virtue,"—that is, chriſtianity is inferior to paganiſm!—Civilization is inferior to nature in her rudeſt forms!—The idolatry of the Egyptians was ſuperior to Judaiſm! How prepoſterous and abſurd! In one breath we are told that the world is making the moſt rapid progreſs in civilization and reformation—in the next we are referred to *paſt* ages as models for our imitation!—Pagan, atheiſtical Rome produced her Fabricius and her Decius—chriſtianized Conſtantinople was the reſervoir of the moſt deteſtable vices! But was there no *religion* in Rome before chriſtianity was introduced? Let impartial hiſtory determine—When Rome was *religious* ſhe was *moral*, ſhe was free, flouriſhing and happy—When religion declined, the Gods were contemned, and their worſhip was deſpiſed, Rome became venal, vicious, vile and contemptible, the people loſt their *moral* character and with that they loſt their freedom.—A few virtuous men appeared in the decline of the empire, arreſted its fate, and protracted its exiſtence.—The introduction of chriſtianity by Conſtantine in all probability added a thouſand years to the age of the government—Immediately before the freedom of Rome was annihilated by the Cæſars, every ſpecies of villainy that ſprings from infidel principles was rampant through the commonwealth—and when ſimilar practices, on ſimilar principles, had filled up the meaſure of their iniquities, heaven permitted Mahomet to annihilate the empire of the eaſt.—It is abundantly evident from the teſtimony of hiſtory, that the deity governs the world by moral principles without reſpect to particular religious tenets—The proſperity of nations bears an exact proportion to their practice of the moral virtues, and and when theſe become extinct among a people, their freedom and happineſs ſoon follow.—

"Religion is not virtue"—grant it—but till we can find virtue without religion, I truſt in God that the good people of the United States will not, at the inſtance of any *foreign* or *domeſtic* infidel part with their religion—It has been of ſervice in times paſt; for though they may have been deceived by *religious* characters *without* virtue, it is equally true that they never found a *virtuous* character deſtitute of *religion*.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, July 9.

"This day marched from this place, for the Weſtern Country, Capt. Phelon, of the 2d United States Regiment, with one hundred and ſeventy fine fellows, and a number of Recruits for the Artillery.—Alſo a few ſix month's men."

We are informed that the Commiſſioner's receipts for Shares in the Bank of the United States, will be ready to be delivered on Friday next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newtown, 20 miles above Tioga point, dated June 23.

"On the ninth day we reached Newtown, where the Indian treaty is to be held, becauſe the waters are too low to permit the boats with preſents and proviſions to go up to the Painted Poſt. We alighted at Col. Pickering's lodgings, and found him conferring with ſome Oneida and other Eaſtern Indians, who have come down with a view to mediate a peace. Their chief, Hendrick Apaumut, the ſame from whom I received a letter ſome time ſince, was ſpeaking when we entered: "The little Tomahawk the Indians fight with," ſaid he, "coſts them very little. They can kill game with it, and ſupport themſelves; but the Great Hatchet that the United States uſe in war coſts a great deal; and thoſe who carry it into our country muſt be provided for at a great expence. I know it is ſaid the United States are ſo powerful that they could riſe and deſtroy all the Indians at once.—It is true, they are too powerful for the Indians; but remember, tho' you may kill ſome wolves, and frighten the reſt away, you cannot deſtroy them all. They will return and infeſt you.—It were therefore much better for the United States to live in peace with the Indians. A great while ago, ourſelves and the Shawaneſe were one people; but the Great Spirit cauſed a famine, and we ſeparated to ſeek for food. We ſtill ſpeak the ſame language. I am willing to go to them and perſuade them to peace. All other Indians know that we have always been friends to the Engliſh. They all acknowledge we know more about the white people than they do. If I go, I know it will be at the riſque of my life. Perhaps your warriors will arrive at the ſame time, and then nothing can be done. I therefore want to ſee ſome of your Great Men. If they will keep your young men at home, I will go. Perhaps I may be able to induce their Chiefs to come down and treat with your Great Men about a laſting peace." This offer is now under conſideration. We hear that about 800 of the Six Nation Indians will be at the Painted Poſt today. They are expected here by the end of the week; but it is not likely that the treaty will be held before the 27th or 30th of the month. After which we hope a week or ten days will reſtore us to our friends and the comforts of civilized life."

The French paſſengers on board the ſhip Pennſylvania from Havre de Grace, have publiſhed a very honorable teſtimony to the humanity, politeneſs and attention of Captain David Harding, Maſter of that ſhip, which recently arrived at this port.

A late Engliſh (miniſterial) paper contains the following article: A pitiful forgery, of the moſt notorious kind, has lately been attempted to be played off, by the friends of a notorious American Author.—Their plan was this—Printed circular letters—ſigned W. ROSE, and dated from Whitehall, as if coming from the Secretary of the Treaſury, have been ſent to ſeveral of the principal towns in England, recommending this publication in the moſt fulſome ſtrains of panegyric, and preſſing the neceſſity and uſefulneſs of its circulation.—Though ſuch a fraud is eaſily ſeen through, it is to be lamented, that there are thoſe amongſt us, who call themſelves Engliſhmen, who are yet ſo induſtrious as to attempt ſapping upon all occaſions, the principles of our excellent conſtitution.

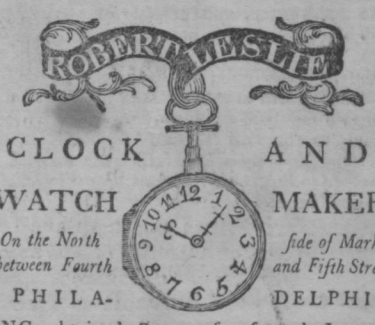
Recent accounts from Europe inform, that M. de la Fayette has reſumed the command of the National Guards of France.

It has been inſerted in ſeveral papers, that the Grand Jury of South-Carolina has preſented the exciſe as a grievance.—Quere, is there any ſuch body as the Grand Jury of South Carolina?

By the Ship Roſeway, Captain Woodham, arrived at New-London, from London, laſt from Plymouth, which he left the 25th of May, accounts are received, that preparations for war were ſtill continued with vigor in England.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	18/4 18/6 pr. £.	92½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	10/4 10/6	52½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	10/4 10/6	52½	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	17/4 17/6	87½	do.
Indents	10/4 10/6	52½	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/ 15/6.		
Bank Subſcriptions,	45 Dollars.		



HAVING obtained Patents for ſeveral Improvements on Clocks and Watches, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now ready to execute any work on the ſaid conſtructions; which may be either applied to clocks and watches already made, or to new ones, and on trial, have been found ſuperior to any heretofore brought into common uſe. He has ſo ſimplified the repeating part of a watch, as to enable him to make it at two-thirds of the common price, which will not only be an advantage in the firſt purchaſe, but ever after, as it can be cleaned, when neceſſary, for two-thirds leſs than the preſent price. He has alſo ſimplified the ſtriking part of clocks, which enables him to reduce the price one-fourth; and repairs, at the loweſt prices, horizontal, repeating, plain, and other watches, and muſical, chiming, and plain clocks, with punctuality and diſpatch, and warrants all the work done in his ſhop.

An aſſortment of Clock and Watch-makers TOOLS and MATERIALS for ſale, on reaſonable terms.

☞ TWO JOURNEYMEN, and an APPRENTICE, are wanted.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL

Lottery Tickets,

Class SECOND, to be had at the same place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages. PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Custom-House*, State-Street, *BOSTON.*

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Transacts business for those who have claims on the United States, or against either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have served in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Administrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and such Paper Monies furnished for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennsylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will pass equal to specie, and their warrants, patents, &c. passed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and discounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without deposits.

Houses, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and sold, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or set, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either sex, and of any profession, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be supplied with suitable domestics.

Those at a distance who may address on either the above subjects, their letters being post paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

The Catechism of Nature;

For the Use of CHILDREN.

By DOCTOR MARTINET,

Professor of Philosophy at Zutphen.

TRANSLATED FROM THE DUTCH.

"*Read* NATURE—*Nature is a friend to* TRUTH."

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the most important Subjects,

Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1780,

By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

GEORGE-TOWN, June 30, 1791.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES having approved the sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the Commissioners, appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the seventeenth day of October next, and proceed to sell, at Vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on Bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The farther terms will be made known at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROL, } Commissioners.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120
5842	Prizes.			
11658	Blanks.			
17500	Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is			87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the flats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a speedy sale.

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are sold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-house of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchased of them in said Lottery.

Tickets in the Massachusetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

LIKENESSES

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NEATLY executed in Profile, have just come to hand, and for sale by Messrs. Carey, Stewart and Co. Mr. William Young, Mr. Robert Campbell, Messrs. Rice and Co. Booksellers, and by the Editor.—Price ¾ths of a DOLLAR.

Philad. June 29, 1791.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JULY 12.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

	ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6½d
	Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	33s
	Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d
	Ashes, pot,	per ton,	37l 10s
	——Pearl,		50l
	Arrack	pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d
	Brandy, common,		7s 6d
	——Cogniac		9s 6d
	Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l 16l
	Bricks	pr. M	25s to 30s
	Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	14s
	Ditto, pilot		27s 6d
	Ditto, small water		40s 45s
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.		10/6
	—— pr. bbl.		35s
BOARDS	Oak	pr. M feet,	67s 4l
	Merch. pine		100s
	Sap, do.		3l
	——N. Eng.		82s
	Cedar		100s
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.		
	Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	27s
BEEF	Irish	pr. bbl.	
	Boston		55s
	Country		50s
	Butter	pr. lb.	14d
	——in kegs		10d
	Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s 2s 6d
	Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d
	Coal	pr. bushel	1s 6d
	Coffee	pr. lb.	1s 2d
	Cinnamon		18s 20s
	Cheese, English		1s 4d
	——— Country		6d 7½d
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb.	3s
	Wax		4s 3d
	Myrtle Wax		12d
	Mould, tallow		10½d
	Dipped		9½d
	Cotton		1s 4d 1s 9d
	Currants		1s 6 2s
	Cloves		9s
	Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s
	Cordage		60s 62s 6d
	Cocoa		62s 6d 67s 6d
	Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80s
	——Ravens		67s 72s 6d
	Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	37s 6d
	——Common,		34s 6d
	——Bur middlings,	best	31s
	——Middlings		24s
	——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	7s 8s
	Flax	pr. lb.	9d
	Fustic	pr. ton,	135s 150s
	Feathers	pr. lb.	2s 8d
	Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5s
	Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l
	Ginger, white race		52s 6d
	Ditto, common		50s
	Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d
	Ginseng,		2s 2d
	Gunpowder, cannon, quarter cask,	pr.	30s
	Ditto, fine glazed		35s 6d
	Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s 9d
	Do.	pr. case,	30s
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. bush	7s 7s 6d
	Rye		4s 6d
	Oats		1s 8d 2s 6d
	Indian corn		2s 7d
	Barley		4s 8d
	——Best shelled	pr. lb.	3d
	Buckwheat		2s 6d
	Hemp, for.	pr. ton,	50l 53l
	American,	pr. lb.	4d
	Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5.6
	Herrings,	pr. bbl.	18s 20s
	Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d 10d
	Hops		2s
	Indigo, French,		10s
	——Carolina		3s 7s
	Irons, sad	pr. cwt.	50s
IRON	Castings		22s 6d 30s
	Bar	pr. ton,	29l 30l
	Pig		10l
	Sheet		65l
	Nail rods		36l
	Junk,	pr. cwt.	10s 40s
	Lard, hogs		9d 10d
	Lead in pigs		40s 42s 6d
	——in bars		50s
	Lead, white		75s 80s
	——red		50s
	Leather, soal	pr. lb.	1s 4d 1s 6d
	Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s 45s
	Logwood		7l 5s 8l
	Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	17s
	——Rye		25s
	Mackarel, best		none.
	——Common		
	Mace	pr. lb.	55s
	Mustard		2s 4d
	Madder, best		15d 18d
	Molasses	pr. gall.	2s 3d 2s 6d
	Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s
	Mast spars		2s 6d 6s
	Mahogany		8d 10d
	Nutmegs	pr. lb.	7s
	Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—8d 8½d 9d		
OIL	Linseed,	pr. gall.	4s
	Train		1s 10d 2s
	Spermaceti		3s 7d
	Whale		1s 10d 2s
	Olive		6s 6d
	Ditto	pr. case	36s
	Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	60s
	—baskets 12 bottles		28s
	Oak timber	pr. ton	38s
	Porter	pr. bl.	40s
	——London,	pr. doz.	12s 6d 15s
	Porter, American	pr. doz.	10/6
	Pitch,	pr. bbl.	5s
	Pork, Burlington,		90s
	——Lower county		70s
	——Carolina		60s
	Peas, Albany		7s 6d
	Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s 8d
	Pimento		1s 4d
	Rice	pr. cwt.	21s
	Rosin	pr. bbl.	20s
	Raisins, best,	pr. keg	60s
	Ditto	pr. jar	32s
	Ditto	pr. box	35s
RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall.	6s
	Antigua		5s 6d
	Windward		5s
	Barbadoes		4s 6d
	Country, N. E.		3s 9d
	Taffia		2s 4d 2s 6d
	Sassafras	pr. ton	45s 60s
	Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l 10s
	Sulphur, flour		50s
	Shot		48s
STEEL	German	pr. cwt.	65s 70s
	English, blistered		80s
	American	pr. ton	40l 60l
	Crowley's	pr. fag.	82s 6d
	Snake root	pr. lb.	2s 6d 2s 8d
	Soap, Common		5d 6d
	——Brown		6d
	——Castile		10d½
	Starch		4d 6d
	Snuff		1s 6d 2s 4d 3s 6d
	Spermaceti, refined,		3s
	Sail Cloth, English, pr. yard,		1s 6d 2s 2d
	——Boston, No. I.		2s 3d
	——— No. II.		2s 2d
	——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90s
SUGAR	Lump,	pr. lb.	1s 5d
	Loaf, single refined		1s 6d
	Ditto, double do.		1s 10d
	Havannah, white		12d
	Ditto, brown,		9d
	Muscovada,	pr. cwt.	75s 90s
	Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	4s
SALT	Allum	pr. bush.	2s
	Liverpool		2s 4d
	Cadiz		2s
	Lisbon		2s 4d
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		70s 80s
	Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l 6l 5s
	Shingles, short,	p. M.	22s 6d
	———long dressed		37s 6d
	Scantling, heart,		80s 100s
	——Sap		50s 55s
STAVES	Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	60s
	W. O. hogshead		7l
	R. O. do.		6l 10s
	Leogan		6l
	Barrel		4l 10s
	Heading		8l
SKINS	Otter, best	pr. piece	30s
	Minks		1s 6d 3s
	Fox, grey		3s
	——red		4s 8d
	Martins		3s
	Fishers		2s 6d 5s
	Bears		12s 6d 25s
	Racoons		2s 4s
	Musk-rats		9d 1s 8d
	Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s 6 11s 3
	Deer, in hair		1s 6d 9s 3d
	Tar, N. Jersey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	7/6
	——Carolina,	32 gall.	10s
	Turpentine		12s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. new best		28s
	———inferior		20s 22s 6d
	———old		35s
	Rappahannock		22s 6d
	Colo. Maryland		40s 58s
	Dark		18s
	Long-leaf		18s
	Eastern-shore		15s 17s 6d
	Carolina, new		22s 6d
	———old		22s 6d 25s
TEAS	Hyson	pr. lb.	7s 8s 9d
	Hyson skin,		4s 4s 6d
	Souchong,		3s 6d 7s
	Congo,		3s 4d 3s 9d
	Bohea,		2s 9d
	Tallow, refined		8½d
	Tin	pr. box,	100s
	Verdigrease	pr. lb.	3s 6d 4s
	Vermillion,		12s
	Varnish,		2s 6d
WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 75l
	Lisbon		36l
	Teneriffe		20l 10s 30l
	Fayal	pr. gall.	3s 4d
	Port	pr. pipe	36l 43l
	Ditto	pr. gall.	6s
	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s
	Claret		30s 45s
	Sherry	pr. gall.	6s 9d 9s
	Malaga		5s 6s 6d
	Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s
	Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s 3d
	———short,	pr. lb.	1s

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,

90 days,	7⅔
Ditto 60 days	7½
Ditto 30 days	7½
Amsterdam, 60 days,	
pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3s
30 days	3s 1d
France, 60 days, pr. 5 liv.	6s
30 days	6s 1d

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*